throughout. To say that receiving checks and certifying against them as above noted violates every principle of business and banking does not approximately do the subject justice. This matter was unknown to the Board of Directors, was unknown even to the cashler of the Jank, who stated in good faith on Saturday that the item due from banks represented straight, legitlmate ank, who stated in good represented straight, legitlmate tem due from banks represented straight, legitlmate offections, which he supposed to be the case. The report to the Controller will be made to-morrow, and he will probably presently appoint a receiver, to whom I shall turn over the bank. Under together shall turn over the bank. Under instructions from the Controller, I will allow all parties destring to pay their balance to this bank, to offset any balance shown to be due them from the books of the bank.

The wonder among Wall Street men is as to how the president of the Washington Bank could be responsible for such a state of affairs as he describes without having any collusion with other officers. In spite of the strong language used by Bank Examiner Hepburn, the criticism against President Sherman does not reach to the extent of charging unlawful conduct.

MR. TILGHMAN USES STRONG LANGUAGE. Mr. Tilghman on this point said yesterday: Some of the directors do not think I have been strong enough in the use of language when I condemned the methods of President Sherman, I will say now that never before in my life did I see such incompetency and bad judgment brought to play in lending other people's money."

Tilghman said with reference to the overdrafts of Mr. Silver: " Mr. Silver would come in here at any time with his draft for, say, \$5,000 on some place out of town-for instance, Colorado Springs. This would be placed to his credit on the books as though it was cash, and he would immediately draw against it for that amount. The draft would be sent out of town to the bank's correspondent for collection. Instructions were sent pursuant to the direction of the president not to protest the draft if not paid, but to hold it subject to order. The draft would be left in the out-of-town bank for an indefinite time. In all, these drafts amounted to \$31,000. There was \$12,000 more on top of that credited to Silver, making \$63,000 in all. Mr. Sherman says he has security on some of these transactions. If he has I would like to see it, for it is not in the bank."

Some interesting gossip was heard yesterday,

I would like to see it, for it is not in the bank."

Some interesting gossip was heard yesterday, which may indicate the line that developments will take in connection with the Washington National Bank and the American Loan and Trust Company. It was reported that J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National Bank and receiver of the American Loan and Trust Company, had issued peremptory orders to John S. Silver and Wallace C. Andrews, both of whom are tirectors in the American Loan and Trust Company, to pay back their loans to that company. It is Silver and Warrace Carrier of the day. And trust Company, the pay back their loans to that company. It is said that both Mr. Andrews and Mr. Silver were large borrowers of the defunct trust company, and one report placed Mr. Andrews indebtedness at \$100,000. The names of Mr. Andrews and Mr. Silver were connected in the story of the American Loan and Trust Company, and yesterday Mr. Andrews was heard from in a new situation.

It was reported that Mr. Andrews had had financial relations with Mrs. U. S. Grant which make an interesting chapter in Wall Street stories of the day. Mr. Andrews organized the American Steam Heating Company now the New-York Steam Company, of No. 173 Broadway, of which he is president. Correspondence was seen yesterday which shows that Mr. Andrews Was Steam Company of No. 174 Broadway, of which he is president. Correspondence was seen yesterday which shows that Mr.

organized the American Company, of No. 173
Broadway, of which he is president. Correspondence was seen yesterday which shows that Mr.
Andrews was asked by Mrs. Grant to invest \$55,000 for her in the Standard Oil Trust, in which he was at one time a large stockholder. Mr.
Andrews advised Mrs. Grant to put her money into the steam company, saying that he was self-ing out from the Sandard and interesting himself in the steam company. Mrs. Grant seems to have got the impression that the Standard Oil Trust was backing the steam company and accepted Mr. Andrews's advice. It is said that Mr. Andrews was responsible for creating that Impression in Mrs. Grant's mind. It is an interesting fact, at any rate, that John D. Rockefeller afterward received a letter from Mrs. Grant asking him to transfer her interest in the New-York Steam Company to the Standard Oil Trust. The first corporation had paid no dividends, and Mrs. Grant knew that the Standard Oil Trust. The Kieam Company to have the transfer effected. Mr. Rockefeller wrote to Mrs. Grant that he was very sorry he could not help her, as the two companies had no connection in any way whatever.

Mr. Andrews could not be found yesterday. It is not known whether he and Mr. Silver have paid up their loans to Mr. Simmons for the American Loan and Trust Company.

A TALK WITH CONTROLLER LACEY. Washington, March 24 .- Mr. Lacey, Controller of the Cr .ency, said to-day that his information in regard to the Washington National Bank of New-York indicated that the impairment of its capital is not serious enough to jeopardize the interests of its cred-itors. "If the stockholders do not see fit," he said, to make good this impairment, and thereby enable

the bank to resume business, a receiver will have to be appointed, unless the bank goes into voluntar lidation. It will be necessary, however, to await the receipt of the detailed report of the examiner before deciding between liquidation and receivership, but sufficient time will be allowed the stockholders to make good the impairment and reopen the bank, if such a course is possible." THE OLD RATE TO BE RESTORED.

see an end to the long-continued disturbance in Southsee an end to the long-tender these western passenger rates. Unless the unexpected hap-pens the present 85.75 Chicago-St. Louis rate will be advanced to 87.50, the old figure, and every thousand mile book will be sold at \$25. The Atchison, to secure harmony, agreed to buy up all the low-priced outstand ing mileage of the Jacksonville, its St. Louis connec tion, and it is understood the market was cleared last Saturday. The Wabash has also withdrawn its \$20

A SUMMER HOME BURNED.

Mamaroneck, N. Y., March 24.-The elegant summer house at Orienta of J. M. Constable, of Arnold, Constable & Co., was burned to-night. The loss on the house is \$100,000; on the furniture, \$25,000. The cause of the fire was a defective furnace flue.

THE CATHEDRAL PLANS TO BE EXHIBITED.

Contrary to the expectation of the trustees of the proposed Cathedral of St. John the Divine, there will be no exhibition of the plans of Potter & Robertson, Heins & La Farge, Huss & Buck, and W. Halsey Wood, the architects who were successful in the first wood, the architects who were set on the annual ex-competition, until the opening of the annual ex-hibition at the Academy of Design. The officers of the Academy have found it impossible to arrange an ex-hibition of the Cathedral plans before that time Ample opportunity, however, will be given then to examine the various designs.

DOGS BITE SEVERAL PEOPLE IN KEARNY. Several persons were bitten by supposed mad dogs in Kearny, N. J., yesterday. A stranger who was bitten by a hound in the morning shot the animal after the wound was cauterized. Mamie Van Emberg was bitten by a mongrel dog, which was shot last night in Smith's grocery store, in Devon-st. It bit several people who had their wounds cauterized. Great excitement was created in the town, and several hundred people followed the dog and many shots were fired.

CONSULTING ABOUT THE HARRIS CASE. Mrs. George Potts, of Ocean Grove, N. J., had nother consultation with District-Attorney Nicoll yesterday about the death of her daughter, Mrs. Helen on Harris, on February 1. Mr. Nicoli also re ceived a letter from the young woman's uncle, Dr Treverton, of Scranton, Penn., who charges that her husband. Carlyle W. Harris, performed a criminal operation on her. The case has not yet been placed before the Grand Jury.

IN AID OF A COTTESVILLE CHURCH.

An entertainment in aid of the First Congregational Church of Coytesville, N. J., a small village on the Palisades near Fort Lee, was given at the Broadway Tabernacle last night by the Sunday-school of the Coytesville Church aided by the Union Theological Seminary vocal quartet. The programme included an address by Winthrop Gates, vocal and piano solos and recitations. About \$400 was realized. The enter tainment was in charge of the following committee Robert W. Morrison, John W. Spears and Samuel Kyle

UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED CAPTAIN.

Company A of the 71st Regiment showed that harmony reigns supreme among its members by unanimously electing last night, in the company's room, ex-Lieutenant Edward C. O'Brien as captain of the company. Colonel Kopper presided over the election. Fifty votes were cast. On the announcement of the result Colonel Kopper gave a short congratulatory address, in which he indersed the action of the company in running only one candidate, and spoke most hopefully about the future of their organization.

SENATOR PALMER MUST KEEP HIS HANDS OFF Chicago, March 24.-Carter Harrison's adherents met in mass-neeting to-night, and, on motion of Frank Lawler, resolved, with a unanimous yell, to send resolutions to Senator-elect Palmer protesting against his

Never In Our Recollection has Well-Made Furniture been sold at such low prices as are offered at Flint's, 1th-st and 6th-ave. They are cramped for room, and have set prices for forced saies.

RICH PATIENTS FAVORED.

STATE CARE" LAWS LIKELY TO BE NULLI-FIED BY A BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE.

MR. RICHARDSON'S MEASURE ALLOWING THE TIENTS" TO THE INSANE ASYLUM AT

TO SEVEN CAST AGAINST IT. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Albany, March 24.-The supporters of the laws for the "State care of the pauper insane" have rejoiced too soon, and the State Charities Aid Association must take

up arms at once to defend the fortress which they have bardly won after years of appeal to the public It is only four days since Governor Hill signed the bill appropriating \$454,000 to enlarge the State meane asylums by the addition of cheaply constructed "annexes" so that they can provide rooms for 827 pauper insane patients still in the abominable county asylums. The sole reason the Legislature made this appropriation was that the State asylums are not large enough now to accommodate the patients for whom they should care, and that, unless the appropriation were made, the "State Care act" of 1890, transferring the pauper in sane from the county insane asylums to the asylums, would be inoperative. Yet to-day the State Senate, under the lead of Senator Richardson, passed

a bill which overthrows the whole system just estab-

"an act to admit the rich to the State insane asylums and to exclude the poor." It is an act authorizing the "Middletown State Homocopathic Hospital," otherwise known as the "Middletown State Insane Asylum, to receive insane patients from any of the counties of the State "upon such rates as shall be fixed by the said trustees in each case." If there were ample accommodation in the State asylums for what are termed "pay patients." there would not be much objection to such a law; but since there is not room in the asylums now for the pauper insane, the only effect of such a bill, if it becomes a law, will be to exclude the pauper insane, to maintain the wretched county insane asylums, and to surrender the asylums of the State to occupation by well-to-do and rich lums. That the bill was considered by the enemies of the state care of the insane a measure which would bring the barbarons county care system to life again was proved by the fact that every Senator who voted against the bift appropriating \$454,000 to enlarge the State insane asylums voted to-day for Senator Rich

What passed the bill, and made the State Senate turn such a complete somersault! It can only be replied that many of the physicians in charge of the State insane asylums, while caring for rich patients and receiving big fees, have formed influential friendships; and that it was by calling upon these influences that the bill was passed. Doctors who have been deprived of enormous fees by legislation, and who see no fees in caring for the wretched pauper insane. of course will exert themselves with great energy to defeat the legislation which has been so injurious to and may the misery of the pauper insane be prolonged patients," may be considered the sentiments common to many of the physicians in the State insane asylums.

Senator Sloan had the manliness to point out to the Senate frankly what it was about to do in passing Mr. Richardson's bill-that it would kill the State Care act; that if the Middletown Asylum were permitted to receive pay patients, all the other State asylums would wish the same exemption; that it was treatment-a pretence that, of course, would be at once imitated by the asylums controlled by allopathic physicians. But Mr. Sloan's appeal had no effect upon the Senate, and, what was especially significant. no reasons were given why the bill should be passed. Even senator Fassett, who last week opposed the bi unknown influence, and voted for it. The bill was passed by a vote of 7 to 20. The vote was as follows: Nays-Mesers, Cantor, Hawkins, Hendricks, Saxton, Sloan, Stadier, Stewart-7.

Sloan, Stadler, Stewart-7. Yeas-Messrs, Aherra, Birkett, Brown, Chase, Coggeshall, Collins, Donaldson, Emerson, Erwin, Fassett, Runter, Ives, Jacobs, Laughlin, Lineon, McCarren, Richardson, Roesch, Van Gorder, Vedder-20.

son, Roesch, Van Gorder, Vedder-20.

The bill passed is as follows:
Section 1-Section 8, title 7, chapter 446 of the laws of 1874 is hereby amended to read as follows:
Sec. 8. The charges to be made by the trustees of the said Middletown State Homocopathic Hospital for the care and treatment of pauper and indigent patients shall be such sums only as shall in the aggregate be sufficient to defray the current expenses of said asylum, uniform with the rates for board and maintenance in the other State hospituls. County judges and superintendents of the poor in any of the counties of this State, and all county and State officers having authority to commit insano persons to any of any of the counties of this State, and all county and State officers having authority to commit insane persone te any of the State hospitals for the insane, may, at the request of relatives, friends or guardians of any such insane per-sons, either public or private, for whom homoeopathic treatment may be desired, commit without requirements such recently insane persons to the said Middletown State Homocopathic Hospital; and the trustees of the said Middletown State Homocopathic Hospital shall have the right to receive private insane patients from any of the counties of the State, for whom homocopathic treatment may be desired by their relatives, friends of goardians, upon such rates as shall be fixed by said trustees in each case.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

WHY WARDEN BRUSH WAS REMOVED. SIMPLY BECAUSE HE WAS A REPUBLICAN-FAITHFUL SERVICE IGNORED.

Albany, March 24 (Special) .- Governor Hill has removed Warden Brush, of Sing Sing Prison, and has appointed in his place William R. Brown, of New-Mr. Brush's sole offence is that he is a Re It does not matter to Governor Hill that Mr. Brush has a national reputation as an efficient and able prison manager, and that his administration of Sing Sing Prison has been a credit to the State. Mr. Hill's sole motive in the matter, according to the testimony of his friends, is to capture a State Com-mitteeman in the Congressional district composed of the countles of Orange, Sullivan and Rockland. Perhaps Mr. Hill has an additional pleasure, however, the fact that he thus deprives a Republican of his office. Under the administration of the last Republican Governor, a Democrat, Warden Fuller, of Dannemora, was permitted to retain his place. But Mr. Hill desires to bring the prisons "into politics."

Undoubtedly a good many changes will be made at sing Sing. None but Democratic "heelers" will hereafter be appointed wardens at that place, and the After be appointed wardens at that place, and the discipline of the prison must greatly suffer. Those six kepublican Senators who lately aided Mr. Hill to drive out of the Insurance Department an honest public servant-R. A. Maxwell—and to substitute for him James F. Pierce may not relish this attack by Mr. Hill upon Warden Brush, a faithful officer, but their association with Mr. Hill is not pleasant at all times. It leads to strange complications, which are not agreeable every day to Republicans who choose to make political alliances with him.

BILLS THAT HAVE BECOME LAWS. Albany, March 24.-The following have become

Chapter 94-Amending the charter of Cortland, relave to assessments. Chapter 95—Relative to the authority of the Com-issioner of Highways in Germantown, Columbia Chapter 96—Amending the charter of the Astor Library, relative to the investment of funds. Chapter 97—Providing for the relief of the Roman Catholic religious society of Chittenango, Madison

AN INSURANCE COMPANY RE-INCORPORATED. Albany, March 24.-A declaration of re-incorporation of the Mercantile Mutual Accident Society of New | changes of public opinion 1" York has been filed with Superintendent Pierce, of

ficers of the company are: President, Austin Dall; vice-president, John N. Beach; treasurer, C. Austin Dall; secretary, R. Pritchard Woodward.

MCLELLAND CALLS NAMES.

ACCUSING THE SPEAKER OF " DIRTY WORK." SHEEHAN EXCEEDINGLY ANGRY-THE DEMO-CRATIC LEADER DESCRIBES MR. WHIP-

PLE AS A "RAT CATCHER." Albany, March 24 (Special).-It is not often that a Democratic Speaker of the Assembly is accused of hav-ing "dirty work" to be done in an open session of that body and by the leader of his own party on the floor. This was done, nevertheless, this morning by Assemblyman McClelland, the leader of the majority, who accused Speaker Sheehan of having left the chair so that his ditry work could be done. The entire trouble grew out of a conference report on a bill in which Senator Sheard and Assemblyman Green, of Herkimer County, were interested. The bill appropriated \$15,000 to extend and complete the wo building a wall along the bank of the Eric Canal, between the towns of Ilion and Frankfort. The Senate passed Senator Sheard's bill, and when it came over to the Assembly it was substituted for one of Assembly man Green's on the same subject and asking for the same appropriation. The Assembly tacked on an amendment to the effect that no work should be done or money expended unless the Superintendent of Public Works certified that the work was necessary and could not be done without a special appropriation. The Senate refused to concur in this amendment, on the ground that it was giving the Superintendent legislative powers. A conference committee was appointed, which reported in favor of striking out the amendment. This report was made late last week, and the As-sembly, by a vote, decided to reject the report of the committee. To save the bill, Mr. Green then made the customary motion that the vote by which the report had been rejected be reconsidered, and that the motion lie on the table.

This morning he made the motion that the reconsideration of the vote then be taken. McClelland opposed this motion vigorously. Ecfore this had been reached Speaker Sheehan had left the chair in the hands of Mr. Whipple, who presided during the dehands of Mr. Whippic, who presided during the de-bate on the motion. General Husted came to the support of the bill, but he was opposed by Assembly-men Acker and Deyo, of the Republicans, and McClel-land, the leader of the Democrats. As this was a canal bill the canal men held together, and they reand, the relater of the Benpublicans, and McClelland and Lawron of the Benpublicans, and McClelland and Lawron of the Benpublicans, and McClelland and Lawron of the Benpublicans, and McClelland to review by a vote of 71 to 35. Then the considered the vote by a vote of 71 to 35. Then the considered the vote by a vote of 71 to 35. Then the considered the vote by a vote of 71 to 35. Then the considered constitution of the floor hurrying around for votes to save the bill, and McClelland and a few whips who stood by him tried to get votes against it. It required as votes to see save the bill and there was much log-rolling done before there were county hances obtained to her plant to do, or how to vote. An effect was of the benefit of the benefit of McClelland to make the decided on the part question, but that had when the part of McClelland to make the decided on the part question, but that had when the lawron the part question, but that had when the lawron t

the State, with a corrupt Speaker and a corrupt desk."

The announcement of the result was then made. It was 68 to 41 for the bill.

Speaker Sheehan did not hear the remarks of Mr. McClelland, and he did not know that they had been made until some time after the excitement had worn away. He sent for the stenographer and obtained the words that McClelland used. No one has ever seen him more angry than he was when he read these words. words that McCleiman ascu.

him more angry than he was when he read these words.

Down came his gavel on the desk with a loud bang,
and he faced the Assembly with flashing eyes and livid countenance. He then said that unparliamentary language had been used toward the Speaker, and he wanted it understood that he would stand that from no one, Democrat or Republican. He read the words which McClelland had used toward him, and asked him if he said them. McClelland's face was as white as snow when he faced the Speaker. He hesitated and

snow when he faced the Speaker. He hesitated and stammered, and then asked again what was attributed to him. The Speaker repeated it, and the Democratic leader, now completely cowed, admitted that he misture have said it. He could not tell what he had said in the heat of the debate.

"The apology is accepted," interrupted Sheehan—"the apology is accepted, and he words dirty work, "a that is, if the gentleman used the words dirty work, as in the public words and succepted in the bill in the least.

After the adjournment Mr. McClelland and the speaker met and went through the form of mailing up. This was only meant for the public's benefit, for each declared privately that he wanted nothing more to do with the other.

FOR SEPARATE CITY ELECTIONS.

ARGUMENTS MADE AT A HEARING-BIENNIAL SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Albany, March 24 (Special).-The important amend ments to the Constitution proposed by Sena-tor Laughlin, separating city from State and National elections, and the amendment pro-posed by Senator Saxton, providing for bl-ennial sessions of the Legislature, were discussed this afternoon before the Senate Judiciary Committee. Representatives of the City Reform Club, the Reform Representatives of the City Reform Club, the Reform Club, the Commonwealth Club, the People's Municipal League of New-York and the Citizens' Reform Asso-ciation of Euffalo appeared, and made arguments in-favor of the amendments. The hearing proved to be one of the most important held at this session of the Legislature. The members of the Judiciary Committee showed great friendliness to Senator Laughlin's amendment separating city from State elections, but exhibited some hostility to Senator Saxton's to bring

about biennial sessions of the Legislature.
W. Harris Roome, of the City Reform Club, urged that all the amendments should be passed by the present Legislature. That would bring them definitely before the people of the state. The Judiciary Committee should not think it was finally passing upon the proposed amendment.

J. Noble Hayes, of the City Reform Club, said that ments in favor of a separation of city from State elections applied to blennial sessions of the Legislature. A trial of spring elections showed that they did not bring about the results of municipal reform which it was thought they would. It was desirable to isolate city elections from State and National issues. Senator Laughlin's scheme was an ideal one for separate elections. It was necessary, under it, to lengthen the terms of the senators and Assemblymen. It was a tendency of the times to lengthen terms of office; it brought men of greater experience into office.

"Does that apply to members of the Legislature?"

## **Every Spring**

For years I have made it a practice to take from three to five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, because I know it purifies the blood and thoroughly cleanses the system of all impurities." W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor Agricultural Epitomist, Indianapolis. For your Spring Medicine, take

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Superior

for all diseases originating in impure blood;

### MEDICINE

may always be relied upon to give the best satisfaction,

### AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Cures others, will cure you

State elections in a stronger manner if the biennial session amendment is acted upon at the same time."

"Do you propose to combine all these amendments in one amendment of the Constitution?" inquired in one amendment of the Constitution? Senator Robertson.

"We do," answered Mr. Hayes. "I think that you would stand a better chance of ballots when excise commissioners were to be elected, success," said Senator Robertson, "if you had the amendments submitted separately."

"and, moreover, we think the biennial session amendment the most important of the three. In fact, we think the biennial session amendment the kite and the amendments separating state from city elections the tail of the kite, which balances it. There is a needless number of bills introduced in the Legislature and a needless amount of legislation here at Albany. Why, the English Parliament does not have as many bills yearly as you do?

Why not have spring elections?" said Senator

Because," replied Mr. Anderson, "the politicians turn out, but the voters do not." "You do not quite catch the point," said Senator Linson. "I wish to know why spring elections were

Linson. "I wish to know why spring elections were a failure so far as separating city from State and National politics was concerned!"

"I do not think they were a failure in all respects. In thus separating National from city elections, the chief objection to spring elections is that professional

#### AMENDING THE BALLOT LAW

MR. SAXTON'S AMENDMENTS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED BY THE SENATE.

ONE OF THEM WITHDRAWN, AT THE GOV-ERNOR'S REQUEST-BUSINESS IN BOTH BRANCHES.

DEROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Albany, March 24.-Senator Saxton's importan endments to his own Ballot-Reform law were a

proved by the Senate to-day and passed on to the Senator saxton was compelled, at the di tation of Governor Hill, to abandon one importan amendment; but so many other amendments which are essential met with no opposition from the Deme crats that he regards the day's action on the bill a highly valuable to the voters of the State and to those who desire pure elections. The amendment abandoned at the Governor's re-

quest was one which said that every ballot should have printed upon it the name of the party who candidates' names were also printed upon that ballo The Governor at first consented to this amendment but afterward pretended to discover that it would make him inconsistent with himself; and as this was abhor the general scheme of that club comprised both the amendments. These were intentioned. All the arguing there was so much more that was valuable in the bil there was so much more that was valuable in the bill that Senator Saxton thought it best to give way upon this one matter to the Governor. Senator Saxton informed the Senate that by one o

the amendments the number of signatures to be re-quired for independent nominations was increased. This section of the Fallot-Reform law now reads as follows in the bill: Section 5. Candidates for public office may be nom

inated otherwise than by a convention, committ primary meeting, in the manner following: A certificat of nomination, containing the name of a candidate for the office to be filled, with such information as is required to be given in certificates provided for by section 3 of this inquired Schafor Saxton. "Ought not such men to be elected at rather frequent intervals in order to represent more than five words, instead of the party, the political or other name which the signers shall select, shall be signed "That is very true," answered Mr. Hayes, "but our by voters residing within the district or political division the Insurance Department, who, upon the approval of the same by Attorney-General Tabor, to-day issued a certificate of re-incorporation to carry on the business of assessment life and casualty insurance. The of-sentor Laughlin's amendments, separating city from the least of a state of the control of the same by Attorney-General Tabor, to-day issued a certificate of re-incorporation to carry on the business of assessment life and casualty insurance. The of-sentor Laughlin's amendments, separating city from the control of the legislature in the following representation to the number of at least 3,000, when the nomination is for an office to the number of at least 3,000, when the nomination is for an office to the number of at least 3,000, when the nomination is for an office to the number of at least 3,000, when the nomination is for an office to the number of at least 3,000, when the nomination is for an office to the number of at least 3,000, when the nomination is for an office to the number of at least 3,000, when the nomination is for an office to the number of at least 3,000, when the nomination is for an office to the number of at least 3,000, when the nomination is for an office to the number of at least 3,000, when the nomination is for an office to the number of at least 3,000, when the nomination is for an office to the number of at least 3,000, when the nomination is for an office to the number of at least 3,000, when the nomination is for an office to the number of at least 3,000, when of at least 500 when the nomination is for an of be filled by the voters of a district less than the Stat be filled by the voters of a discrete case that a county of the passed of Fution and Hamilton counties, or by the voters of a county or city; of at least 250 when a nomination is for an office to be filled by the voters of an Assembly or School Commissioner District; of at least lifty when the nomination is for an office to be filled by all the voters of a ward, town or village; but when the nomination he for an office to be illied by the voters of the city and county of New-York, or of the county of Kings, or of the city of Brooklyn, the number of signa-tures so required shall not be less than 600; and when nomination is for an office to be filled wholly or h part by the voters of only a portion of said city and county New-York, or the said county of Kings, or of the said city of Brooklyn, less than the whole, such number The signers to the certificate of nomination need no

all be appended to one paper. The certificate may designate and appoint upon the face thereof one or more persons who, for the purposes set forth in Section 17 of this act, shall represent the signatures of said certificate. Each voter signing a certificate shall add to his signature his place For Sicerlessness take Simmons Liver Regulator,

of residence, and shall, before an officer duly authorized to take acknowledgments, asknowledge his signature and make oath that he is a voter and has truly stated his residence. The signers of a certificate made according to the trovisions of this section shall not designate as the political or other name selected by them the hame of any organized political party without using in connection therewith some other word or words to distinguish the name selected by other word or words to distinguish the name selected by them from such a party name; nor shall they use any word or designation indicating that such name is that of any regular or political organization. Such certificate, when executed and acknowledged as above prescribed, may be filed as provided for in Section 4 of this act, in the same manner, and with the same effect, as a certificate of nomi-nation made by a party convention, committee or primary machine.

"I do not increase the number of signatures required for independent nominations," said Senator Saxton, because of any hostillty to this class of nominations. But we found last year that many of these nominations were not made in good faith. They were made merely to embaruss the older political parties, and not with any thought of electing the candidates nominated. By one of the amendments which I have submitted, these independents are forbidden to take a well-known party name as their own name. This only tends to confuse Senator Saxton further stated that by his bill the

tolded, the blank ballots were abolished, the ballot must be folded so as to conceal its contents, the number of ballots to be printed was reduced, the sample ballots were to be printed on paper of a different color, the number of the inspectors was reduced from five to three, the ballot clerks were to be appointed at least ten days before election, the redistricting of towns must tember 1, as at present; there might be 400 voters, in-, stend of 300 voters, in a district; the rule that a voter valid, the provision that an inspector's initials should be put upon a ballot was abolished, there were separate

Well, we think otherwise," replied Mr. Hayes, The bill passed the Senate by a unanimous vote

Albany, March 24 .- The Senate Judiciary Committee heard opponents of Emerson's Freedom of Worship bill this afternoon, no one appearing for it. Mr. King, for the Evangelical Society, opposed it, on the ground that there is no occasion for it; that it enables one person to hamper great institutions; that it confuses the executive and judicial branches of government that it arouses sectarian feeling for political reasons, and that the bill ignores present remedies. He preposed a constitutional amendment, as in other States forbidding the expenditure of State money for any

chief objection to spring elections is that professional voters turn out, but the general voter does not. I am not so much committed to bennial sessions of the Legislature as I am to elevating the character of the members of the Legislature."

Ansley Wilcox read to the committee resolutions passed by the Citizens' Association of Buffalo, in favor of the amendments. He also said the association frought that the county officers should be elected at the same time as the city officers. "You will remark that our association did not commit itself to biennial sessions of the Legislature," he said, "and, in my opinion, that amendment has no necessary connection with the other amendments."

John: Platt, of Poursheepsie, argued that years ago he proposed these changes to the Constitution in his newspaper. He was opposed to blennial sessions of the Legislature, Albert stickney and George L. Rives appeared to support the bill in behalf of the People's Municipal League of New-York. John J. Chapman, in behalf of the Amendment Association and the expenditure of State money for any sectarian purpose.

Ex. Assemblyman Miller, of the Randall's Island House of Refuge, said the bill was designed to break down that institution, which the besuits, not liberal Catholics, had long desired to do.

The Rev. Dr. W. McLeod. of Albany, opposed the Roman Catholics, had long desired to do.

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Augusta, Me., March 24 (Special).-The great fight

the Maine Legislature over the Australian Ballot bill cas ended to-day after a two-months' strugglo by the adoption of the bill by the House, the vote standing 76 to 60. The first bill presented to the House was he majority report of the Committee on the Judiciary, and applied to the cities and towns of over 2,000 in sabitants, its adoption being optional with towns and plantations with a population under that limit. This ill failed in the House by a vote of 74 to 71. The majority report was accepted by a big majority nd another bill which is for a real Australian ballot substituted, applying to every city, town and plantation in the State, as it was passed in the lower ranch to day. It was opposed in the House mostly y men from the eastern section of the State, which apparently did not want the secret ballot. They made great fight against it and almost a successful one. J. H. Manley, charman of the Republican State Comlittee, was one of its most carnest advocates, having tavored it from the start. The system will first go nto active operation at the September election in 1892.

THE MUDDLE IN CONNECTICUT. ANOTHER SCHEME FOR SETTLING THE CON

TROVERSY THROUGH A COMMITTEE. Hartford, Conn., March 24.-The Senate met at noc day but immediately took a recess until 1:30 p. m. n the meantime the Democrats went into caucus of the Thayer and Seymour substitutes. The caucus took no action on either the Thayer or the Seymour substiute, but when the Senate reassembled after recess

senator Thayer withdrew his substitute. He intends

to amend it and offer it as a separate measure. Senator Foster offered another substitute this afteroon by which the dispute should be placed with a committee consisting of ex-Chief Justice John D. Park, of Norwich; Judge Augustus II. Fenn, of Winchester, and Judge Edward W. Seymour, of Litchacid. The committee is to report on or before July 1. 1801, and their finding shall be binding. The bill w tabled for printing. The debate continued on the Judson bill and the Seymour substitute. Senutor Read made a strong plea for the Seymour bill, and Senator Pierce, who it was feared would fight against it.

ame out strongly for it. Austin firalmard, executive secretary of Governo Bulkeley, will institute proceedings against Controller stand for the payment of his salary. The will will be of April. This will bring the question of Governor Bulkeley's title clearly before the courts. No further steps have been taken by the Controller in the matter of closing the door from the Executive apartments to the House retiring rooms. The Controller is said to be considering with his counsel the question of criminal prosecution.

BRIBERY CHARGES IN MICHIGAN. Lansing, Mich., March 24.-The Senate has adopte resolution ordering a full investigation into the al-

legations of Schator Wilcox that he was approached with a bribe by George W. Owens, Editor of "The shiawassee American." Resolutions were unanimously adopted in the Hous this evening calling for an investigation into the

charges of attempted bribery reflecting upon members of the Senate and into the charges against Representa-tive Friedlander.

UNCLE EDGAR WRITES A LETTER.

Coroner Levy, many inquiries have been made concerning the whereabouts of the uncle, James H. Edgar, who has been reported to be in Montreal. No better person could have been found to identify the Aster House suicide. At last 500, and \$1.00 bottles by all leading druggists. tablishes good digestion, quiets the nerves, and you will on know the benefits of good, sound, hesithful sleep.

#### **PRURITUS 15 YEARS**

ferent Times. No Relief What. ever. Cured by Cuticura.

I have used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and found them to be just as you represented. They have given me a perfect cure. I have been troubled with pruring for over fifteen years, and have been under the doctor's reatment four different times, with no relief whatever, until I tried the CUTICURA REMEDIES. After using them just one week, I found that life was not such a budget a rain. Such fails I have in your remedies, it is not can send any and a satisfied that I shall never be to the control of the co

#### Face Full of Sores

My face was all full of sores, and itched so that I could scratch my face to neces, and a kind of watery full ran out. I had tried all blood medicines except CUTICURA REMEDIES, which were the only ones that did me any good. My face is now all clear, and I feel like a new-born child. F. KRIETE, 153 Powers-at., Brocklyn, N. Y.

#### Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood Purifier, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), have cured thousands of cuses where the shedding of scales measured a quart daily, the skin cracked, bleeding, burning, and itching almost be-yond endurance, hair lifeless or all gone, suffering What other remedies have made such cures?

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, 81. Prepared by the POTTER 25c.; RESOLVENT, 81. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass. Sond for "How to Cure Sidn Diseases," 64 pages, 60 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIM PLES, blackheads, red. rough, chapped and off, skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP,

IT STOPS THE PAIN. Back sche, kidney pains, weakness, rhemmansm, and muscular pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, 25c.

vesterday by Mrs. Gertrude Norman Neil, written or February 27 at Montreal, and signed "James H. Edgar." It was a letter of thanks for the efforts Mrs. Neil had made to identify and bury the body of the dead man. Mrs. Neil also produced a second letter written by John L. Walcott, in which he stated his belief that the ends of justice demanded that oneE. M. Farnum, of this city, of justice demanded that oner. M. Parnom, of this city, should be examined. He said that Mr. Farnum was employed by the uncle, James, to investigate the Yonkers mystery. Mrs. Neil said she knew neither Walcott nor Farnum. Perrin H. Sumner was on the stand for nearly an hour, and went over much the same ground he covered the former inquest-

ANOTHER INCENDIARY AT WORK.

A CUNNING CONTRIVANCE USED TO START A FIRE IN WATER-ST. "It seems to me that there must be a gang of fire

bugs who are working over a large territory, and simply for the purpose of creating a little excitement." said a member of the fire patrol last night, when it was discovered that an attempt had been made to burn up the large six-story building No. 205 Water-st., at Fulton and Water sts., shortly after 6 p. m. The ground floor is occupied by a branch of the Great Atlantic and manager. The first floor, where the fire was discovered, is occupied by Colonel Joseph Laing, now a lithographer, but who was during the war a colonel of the 79th Regiment. John A. Golding, a sign painter and framer, is on the second floor, while on the floor above is J. sinclair, a printer. On the fourth floor is the bookbindery of Andrew Robertson. The top floor is used by Colonel Laing as a storeroom for thousands of dollars' worth of steel engravings and valuable

After all the employes had quit work Mr. Robertson, while going down stairs on the way home, saw smoke curling from a closet on the first floor. Ho ounded an alarm and the flames were extinguished

with slight damage.
Chief Bonner took charge of the investigation which followed. In the debris one of the firemen picked up a tin wan, in which was standing a candle surrounded atin san, in which was standing a canner satisfactory with "waste" soaked in kerosene. Chief Bonner cleared the rooms and made the investigation a secret one. Word was sent to the Fire Marshal, James Mitchel, and late hat night he inspected the premises and announced that without doubt there had been an exceedingly sly attempt to burn the building and its contents, which was only folled by an accident. Detectives are investigating the case.

The large library room of the Mechanics and Trades pupils, divided into the following classes: Archite drawing, forty-four; class in mechanics class, twenty-three, and class of decoration and cabinet work, thirty-one. Figlomas were given to all. The exercises, which were begun with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Field Hermance, of the Methodist Episcopal Grace Church were interesting. Oliver Barritt, president of the society, made an address, giving the pupils much good advice. Albert Rutter, a prominent member of the social and address. of the society, also spoke.

THE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

The opening lectures in the University Extension course the City College were well attended. Many of the students of the two upper classes in the college were pres-ent. Professor Compton on Thursday will lecture on ent. Professor Compton on Indiana,
"Sources of Musical Sound." The Friday lecture will
be postponed to the Friday following, as there are ne
college exercises on Good Friday. The topic of the
lecture on psychology at that time by Professor New-The Friday lecture will omb will be "Association and Habit, or Mechanism in Thought and Action."

A SADDLE IN WHICH SITTING BULL SAT.

Sitting Bull's old saddle is now in the possession of Jacob Ruppert, of this city, and is on exhibition at his brewery. It was presented to Mr. Ruppert by W. D. brewery. It was presented to are Rudgered, by Flower, of Manhattan, Gallatin County, Mon., by whom it was obtained from Long Dog. Mr. Flower was delivering cattle to the Poplar River Agency in north-castern Montana, at the junction of the Milk and the Missouri rivers, the year after Custer fell. Long Dog and other Ind ans were coming into the agency to surrende and there Mr. Flower met them. This curious and much-prized saddle was made by Sitting Bull's squaw and the other squaws of the band. Sitting Bull prized it highly. By some turn of fortune, Long Dog came inte-posession of it, and Mr. Flower obtained it from him is exchange for a horse.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST TILL 8 P. M. WEDNESDAY. Washington, March 24.—For New-England and Eastern New-York, fair; cooler; northwesterly winds. For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Mary-

land and Virginia, generally fair; cooler by night; nort For the Carolinas, generally fair; slightly warmer in the castern portion. For Georgia, generally fair.

For Florida, generally fair; slightly warmer.
For Alabama, fair; slightly cooler.
For Mississippi and Louisiana, light rain; slightly

eler. For Fastern Texas, generally fair; slightly warmer, For Tennessee and Kentucky, generally fair; slightly

For Tennessee and Kentucky, generally fair; slightly cooler.
For Arkansas, light rain; slightly cooler.
For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvanis, West Virginia and Ohlo, generally fair; cooler.
For Illinois, generally fair, except light rain in Southern Illinois; warmer by night.
For Lower Michigan, fair; warmer by night.
For Lower Michigan, fair; warmer by night.
For Court Dakota, fair, warmer by night snow in the externe western portion; slightly warmer.
For Inwa and Nebruska, light snow; warmer by night.
For Missouri and Kansas, rain; warmer by night.
For Colorado, light snow; warmer by night.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS

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In the diagram a continuous line shows the barometer fluctuations yesterday, as observed at the United States Signal Service Station at this city. The dashes indicate the temperature noted at Perry's Pharmacy, Sun Building Tribune Office, March 25, 1 a. m .- There was more or

less cloudiness yesterday morning and evening, but with nearly clear skies most of the day, and drier air. The temperature ranged between 44 and 56 degrees, the average (48%) being 13 higher than on the corresponding day last year, and 'a higher than on Monday.

In and near this city to-day there will probably be cooler, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with a little rain.